

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/May W03

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040520,UT=20040513

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Set	Items	Description
S1	179795	PULSE OR PULSES OR PULSETRAIN? OR WAVEFORM? OR WAVE()FORM?
S2	25849	? S1(3N) (SERIES OR RANGE? ? OR INTERVAL? ? OR SEQUENCE? OR SUBSEQUENCE? OR STRING? ? OR SUBSTRING? OR SUCCESSION? OR CONTINUUM? OR ROW? ?)
S3	800036	FIELD? ? OR SUBFIELD? OR FIELDNAME?
S4	9689	S1(3N) (POSITION? OR LOCATION? OR PLACE? ? OR PLACEMENT? OR PLACE()MENT? ?)
S5	5682	S1(10N) (TABLE? OR DATABASE? OR DATASET? OR DATABANK? OR DB OR DATAFILE? OR DIRECTORY? OR DIRECTORIES)
S6	721	S1(10N) (DATADICTONAR? OR DATA() (FILE? ? OR BASE? ? OR BANK? ? OR DICTIONAR? OR SET? ?))
S7	604	UWB OR (ULTRAWIDE OR ULTRA()WIDE OR UW OR U()W) () (BAND OR - BANDWIDTH) OR ULTRA()WIDEBAND
S8	11924	S1(3N) (ENCOD???? ? OR INCOD???? ? OR COD???? ? OR SUBCOD???- ?? ? OR MICROCOD???? ? OR CODIFY? OR CODIFIE? ? OR CODIFIC?)
S9	1376	S8(3N) (SENT OR SEND??? ? OR TRANSMIT? OR TRANSMIS? OR COTRANSMIT? OR COTRANSMIS? OR TRANSFER? OR XFER? OR DISBURS? OR STREAM? OR DISPERS?)
S10	277	S8(3N) (DISTRIBUT? OR COMMUNICAT? OR RELAY? OR TELECOMMUNICAT? OR CYBERCAST? OR NETCAST? OR BROADCAST? OR MULTICAST? OR - WEBCAST?)
S11	0	S8(3N) (CYBER OR NET OR BROAD OR MULTI OR WEB) () CAST???? ?
S12	21	S8(3N) (EXCHANG? OR DISSEMINAT?)
S13	7366	S1(3N) POSITION??? ?
S14	76	S8(3N) (TRANSFERR??? ? OR TRANSFER???? ?)
S15	925	S2(25N) (S4 OR S13)
S16	25	S15(25N) S5:S6
S17	251	(S4 OR S13) (25N) S5:S6
S18	6	S17(25N) S3
S19	292	S5:S6(25N) S3
S20	0	S19(25N) (S9:S12 OR S14)
S21	1872	S2(25N) S3
S22	40	S21(25N) S5:S6
S23	69	S16 OR S18 OR S22
S24	69	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S25	69	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

25/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00844582

Coding of a speech or music signal with quantization of harmonics components specifically and then of residue components

Kodiervverfahren eines Sprach- oder Musiksignals mittels Quantisierung harmonischer Komponenten sowie im Anschluss daran Quantisierung der Residuen

Procede de codage de la parole ou de la musique avec quantification des composants harmoniques en particulier et des composants residuels par la suite

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NEC CORPORATION, (236690), 7-1, Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, (JP),
(Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Ozawa, Kazunori, NEC Corporation, 7-1, Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo,
(JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

VOSSIUS & PARTNER (100314), Siebertstrasse 4, 81675 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 780831 A2 970625 (Basic)

EP 780831 A3 980805

EP 780831 B1 020410

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96120797 961223;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 95350138 951223

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G10L-019/02; G10L-011/04; G10L-011/06

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 285276 A; WO 96/02050 A; CA 2099655 A; US 5473727
A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

LOIZOU ET.AL: "LOW RATE SPEECH REPRESENTATION BY VECTOR QUANTIZING
TRANSFORM COMPONENTS" 1991 IEEE SYMPOSIUM ON CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS, vol.
1, 11 - 14 June 1991, SINGAPORE, pages 320-323, XP000384775;

ABSTRACT EP 780831 A2

Harmonics coefficients are estimated in primary coefficients of an
orthogonal transform of a speech or a music input signal by using a pitch
frequency extracted from the input signal and are quantized into a
harmonics code vector. Residue coefficients are calculated by removing
the harmonics coefficients from the primary coefficients and quantized
into residue code vectors and gain code vectors. It is possible to search
harmonics excitation pulses at the harmonics locations for harmonics
quantization into the harmonics code vector.

On the other hand, it is possible to estimate the harmonics coefficients
or excitation pulses by using quantized LSP parameters and to calculate
secondary coefficients for use in weighting the harmonics quantization
and residue quantization and, if applicable, in excitation pulse search.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 124

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 000726 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20000607

Application: 970625 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Oppn None: 030402 B1 No opposition filed: 20030113

Change: 010214 A2 Title of invention (English) changed: 20001227

Change: 010214 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20001227

Grant: 020410 B1 Granted patent

Search Report: 980805 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

Examination: 980902 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
980702

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	1964
CLAIMS B	(English)	200215	1755
CLAIMS B	(German)	200215	1423
CLAIMS B	(French)	200215	2098
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	7123
SPEC B	(English)	200215	7176
Total word count - document A			9089

Total word count - document B 12452
Total word count - documents A + B 21541

...SPECIFICATION the primary and the secondary excitation pulses with the prescribed integer K prescribed in the pulse search interval M to preliminarily select candidate pulse locations at the signal samples given in the following table for the pulse search interval of forty signal samples and the prescribed integer of five.
0, 5, 10, 15, 20...

...SPECIFICATION the primary and the secondary excitation pulses with the prescribed integer K prescribed in the pulse search interval M to preliminarily select candidate pulse locations at the signal samples given in the following table for the pulse search interval of forty signal samples and the prescribed integer of five.
0, 5, 10, 15, 20...

25/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00811851

A METHOD OF CODING AN EXCITATION PULSE PARAMETER SEQUENCE

KODIERVERFAHREN FUR ANREGUNGSIMPULSPARAMETERFOLGEN

PROCEDE DE CODAGE D'UNE SEQUENCE DE PARAMETRES D'IMPULSIONS D'EXCITATION

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON, (213761), , 126 25 Stockholm, (SE),
(Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

MINDE, Tor, Bjorn, Gaddviksvagen 19, S-954 31 Gammelstad, (SE)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Wennerholm, Kristian et al (24462), Ericsson Radio Systems AB, Patent
Unit Radio Access, 164 80 Stockholm, (SE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 820627 A1 980128 (Basic)
EP 820627 B1 010725
WO 9632713 961017

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96910280 960410; WO 96SE466 960410

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): SE 951368 950412

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FI; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G10L-019/10

CITED PATENTS (EP B): US 4472832 A; US 4932061 A; US 4944013 A; US 5193140
A

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 001115 A1 International Patent Classification changed:
20000926

Application: 970115 A International application (Art. 158(1))

Oppn None: 020717 B1 No opposition filed: 20020426

Change: 010418 A1 Legal representative(s) changed 20010223

Change: 010321 A1 Legal representative(s) changed 20010130

Grant: 010725 B1 Granted patent

Application: 980128 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 980128 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
970917

Change: 980715 A1 Representative (change)

Examination: 991229 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 19991116

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Swedish
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200130	361
CLAIMS B	(German)	200130	327
CLAIMS B	(French)	200130	395
SPEC B	(English)	200130	7424
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			8507
Total word count - documents A + B			8507

...SPECIFICATION associated start pulse position. This also results in a total phase shift = 3.

The following **Table** can therewith be compiled:

Only two start **pulse positions** are taken as an example, these start **pulse positions** having the **sequence** numbers 2 and 5, wherein fp1)), fp2)) below have been calculated in accordance with the...

25/5,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00811850

A METHOD TO DETERMINE THE EXCITATION PULSE POSITIONS WITHIN A SPEECH FRAME
VERFAHREN ZUR BESTIMMUNG VON ANREGUNGSIMPULSPOSITIONEN INNERHALB EINES
SPRACHRAHMENS

PROCEDE DE DETERMINATION DES POSITIONS DES IMPULSIONS D'EXCITATION DANS UNE
TRAME VOCALE

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON, (213761), , 126 25 Stockholm, (SE),
(Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

SVEDBERG, Jonas, Per, Henrik, Lingonstigen 73, S-973 33 Lulea, (SE)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Wennerholm, Kristian et al (24462), Ericsson Radio Systems AB, Patent
Unit Radio Access, 164 80 Stockholm, (SE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 821824 A1 980204 (Basic)
EP 821824 B1 011128
WO 9632712 961017

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96910279 960410; WO 96SE465 960410

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): SE 951368 950412

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FI; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G10L-019/10

CITED PATENTS (EP B): US 4472832 A; US 4736428 A; US 4932061 A; US 4944013
A; US 5193140 A

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 001011 A1 International Patent Classification changed:
20000823

Examination: 20000126 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 19991116

Oppn None: 021120 B1 No opposition filed: 20020829

Change: 010418 A1 Legal representative(s) changed 20010223

Change: 010321 A1 Legal representative(s) changed 20010130

Grant: 011128 B1 Granted patent

Application: 970115 A International application (Art. 158(1))

Application: 980204 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 980204 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
970917

Change: 980715 A1 Representative (change)
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Swedish
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200148	476
CLAIMS B	(German)	200148	457
CLAIMS B	(French)	200148	524
SPEC B	(English)	200148	7637
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			9094
Total word count - documents A + B			9094

...SPECIFICATION associated start pulse position. This also results in a total phase shift = 3.

The following **Table** can therewith be compiled:

Only two start **pulse positions** are taken as an example, these start **pulse positions** having the **sequence** numbers 2 and 5, wherein fp1)), fp2)) below have been calculated in accordance with the...

25/5,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00809522

Method and apparatus for a DS-CDMA communication system with M-ary PPM spreading-sequence signal

Verfahren und Vorrichtung für ein DS-CDMA Nachrichtenerübertragungssystem mit M-wertigen PPM Spreizfolgensignal

Methode et dispositif pour un système de communication DS-CDMA avec un signal d'étalement PPM- à M-valeurs

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Chang, Chen-Yi, (1998350), 1001 Ta Hsueh Road, Hsinchu, Taiwan, (TW),
(applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Chang, Chen-Yi, 1001 Ta Hsueh Road, Hsinchu, Taiwan, (TW)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Tomlinson, Kerry John et al (36771), Frank B. Dehn & Co., European Patent Attorneys, 179 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4EL, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 752778 A1 970108 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95304690 950704;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 95304690 950704

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-025/49; H04J-013/00; H04B-001/707;
H04B-007/26;

ABSTRACT EP 752778 A1

A BPSK-MPP-DS-CDMA system is devised based on an M-ary pulse position modulated spreading-sequence signal. Under same bandwidth, same amount of energy used for one decision, and same bit error rate comparison conditions, if the number of users is less than the number Nu)) of available sequence signals in the spreading sequence signal set (Sp))(t)) used in the BPSK-MPP-DS-CDMA system, the multiple access capacities of the BPSK-MPP-DS-CDMA system according to the present invention for M = 4, M = 8, and M = 16 are improved by factors of at least 1.335, 1.66, and 1.65 over conventional BPSK-DS-CDMA systems. On the other hand, if the number of users reaches Nu)), the multiple access capacity can not be increased further, however, the bit error rate of the system still be

reduced. Furthermore, significant amount of transmission energy is saved.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 138

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 970108 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Withdrawal: 980325 A1 Date on which the European patent application
was deemed to be withdrawn: 970709

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	4587
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	8732
Total word count - document A			13319
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			13319

...CLAIMS the received carrier-modulated signal synchronously with a
locally generated carrier signal and a spreading- **sequence** signal;
(j) determining **pulse - position** and **pulse** polarity of the Nbp))
duty-pulses in each duty- **pulse** package received, and determining by
reference to the mapping **table** defined in step (e) the K-bit vector
represented by each duty-pulse package received...

25/5,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00806030

Codebook searching techniques for speech processing

Kodebuch-Suchverfahren fur die Sprachverarbeitung

Procedes de recherche dans un dictionnaire pour le traitement de la parole

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

AT&T IPM Corp., (1907680), 2333 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables,
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INVENTOR:

Nahumi, Dror, 49 Stonehenge Drive, Ocean, New Jersey 07712, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Watts, Christopher Malcolm Kelway, Dr. et al (37391), Lucent Technologies
(UK) Ltd, 5 Mornington Road, Woodford Green Essex, IG8 0TU, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 749111 A2 961218 (Basic)

EP 749111 A3 980513

EP 749111 B1 010516

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96304019 960604;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 518354 950614

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G10L-019/10; G10L-019/12

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 307122 A; GB 2238696 A; US 5339384 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

MAUC M ET AL: "Complexity reduction for FS-1016 with multistage search"
ICASSP-94. 1994 IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACOUSTICS, SPEECH AND
SIGNAL PROCESSING (CAT. NO.94CH3387-8), PROCEEDINGS OF ICASSP '94. IEEE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACOUSTICS, SPEECH AND SIGNAL PROCESSING,
ADELAIDE, SA, AUSTRALIA, 19-22 APRIL 1, ISBN 0-7803-1775-0, 1994, NEW
YORK, NY, USA, IEEE, USA, pages I/261-4 vol.1, XP000529395;

ABSTRACT EP 749111 A2

Simplified methods of searching a codebook table are provided. These
methods perform a codebook search for a plurality of pulses, one pulse at
a time, in order of increasing to decreasing pulse significance, wherein

pulse significance is defined as the relative contribution a given pulse provides to minimizing the mean-squared error between the source signal and the quantized sequence of pulses. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 79

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 000906 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20000718
Application: 961218 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Oppn None: 020508 B1 No opposition filed: 20020219
Examination: 001115 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20000927
Grant: 010516 B1 Granted patent
Search Report: 980513 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Examination: 981230 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
981029

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	153
CLAIMS B	(English)	200120	101
CLAIMS B	(German)	200120	94
CLAIMS B	(French)	200120	105
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	3268
SPEC B	(English)	200120	3263
Total word count - document A			3422
Total word count - document B			3563
Total word count - documents A + B			6985

...SPECIFICATION also referred to as a waveform matching error, between a source signal and a quantized **sequence** of **pulses** represented by the multi-pulse vector. Alternatively, the **pulse locations** may be optimized to minimize the perceptually-weighted mean-squared error between the source signal and the quantized **sequence** of **pulses**. The optimization of **pulse locations** is referred to as a codebook **table** search.

According to the embodiment disclosed herein, a simplified method of searching a codebook table...Under these circumstances, an accurate codebook search appears to require the summation of all possible **pulse locations**. If a codebook **table** 200 as shown in FIG. 2 is utilized, and a constraint of only one **pulse** in each horizontal **row** of the codebook **table** 200 is applied, then the search requires a maximum of 17 to the fourth power...

...also referred to as a waveform matching error, between a source signal and a quantized **sequence** of **pulses** represented by the multi-pulse vector. Alternatively, the **pulse locations** may be optimized to minimize the perceptually-weighted mean-squared error between the source signal and the quantized **sequence** of **pulses**. The optimization of **pulse locations** is referred to as a codebook **table** search.

According to various embodiments disclosed herein, simplified methods of searching a codebook table are...

...SPECIFICATION also referred to as a waveform matching error, between a source signal and a quantized **sequence** of **pulses** represented by the multi-pulse vector. Alternatively, the **pulse locations** may be

optimized to minimize the perceptually-weighted mean-squared error between the source signal and the quantized **sequence of pulses**. The optimization of **pulse locations** is referred to as a codebook **table search**.

According to the embodiment disclosed herein, a simplified method of searching a codebook table...Under these circumstances, an accurate codebook search appears to require the summation of all possible **pulse locations**. If a codebook **table 200** as shown in FIG. 2 is utilized, and a constraint of only one **pulse** in each horizontal **row** of the codebook **table 200** is applied, then the search requires a maximum of 17 to the fourth power...

...also referred to as a waveform matching error, between a source signal and a quantized **sequence of pulses** represented by the multi-pulse vector. Alternatively, the **pulse locations** may be optimized to minimize the perceptually-weighted mean-squared error between the source signal and the quantized **sequence of pulses**. The optimization of **pulse locations** is referred to as a codebook **table search**.

According to various embodiments disclosed herein, simplified methods of searching a codebook table are...

25/5,K/29 (Item 29 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01071627 **Image available**

A METHOD OF CELL THERAPY USING FUSED CELL HYBRIDS

METHODE DE THERAPIE CELLULAIRE FAISANT APPEL A DES HYBRIDES CELLULAIRES FUSIONNES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

APOLLO LIFE SCIENCES PTY LTD, 12B Grafton Street, Balmain, NSW 2041, AU,
AU (Residence), AU (Nationality), (For all designated states except:
US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

NURCOMBE Victor, 5 Marmindie Street, Chapel Hill, QLD 4069, AU, AU
(Residence), AU (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
MONAGHAN David Robert James, 35/73 Banksia Street, Botany, NSW 2019, AU,
AU (Residence), AU (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
CAMPBELL Douglas Hamish, 1 Plunkett Street, Drummoyne, NSW 2047, AU, AU
(Residence), AU (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
PRIEST John Daniel, 12B Grafton Street, Balmain, NSW 2041, AU, AU
(Residence), AU (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
WATTS Alan Douglas, 31 Undercliffe Street, Dee Why, NSW 2099, AU, AU
(Residence), AU (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

HUGHES E John L (et al) (agent), Davies Collison Cave, 1 Little Collins
Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000, AU,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 2003102126 A1 20031211 (WO 03102126)
Application: WO 2003AU666 20030530 (PCT/WO AU0300666)
Priority Application: US 2002384882 20020531; US 2002387284 20020607; AU
20023078 20020619; AU 2002951222 20020905; AU 2002951223 20020905

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE
SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: C12M-001/42

International Patent Class: C12N-005/12; C12N-005/16; C12N-005/28;

C12N-013/00; A61K-048/00; A61K-035/54

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 26939

English Abstract

The present invention relates generally to the field of tissue engineering and more particularly to a method for generating tissue suitable for use in tissue replacement and/or tissue rejuvenation therapy and/or as a source of cell-derived therapeutic or diagnostic agents including proteins and hormones. Even more particularly, the present invention contemplates the use of cell fusion techniques involving single cell, mini-bulk or macro-bulk cell fusion to generate tissue or cells useful for tissue replacement and/or tissue rejuvenation therapy or a range of organs or areas of the body. The resulting tissue or cells may also secrete or generate a range of cytokines, enzymes, hormones and the like which have improved or more efficacious properties relative to analogous molecules produced from non-fused cells. The present invention further provides an apparatus having aspects controlled by data processing means which facilitates the fusion of a pair of cells. Of the pair of cells, at least one of the cells in the pair may be a mature cell or is capable of differentiating or developing into a mature cell. The subject invention further provides isolated molecules such as cytokines, receptors, antibodies, hormones, heat shock proteins, enzymes, and glycoproteins such as mucins, lectins and heparan sulfates derived from fused cells. These molecules may be characterized by having altered glycosylation patterns, altered post-translational modifications, greater activity, being more efficacious or being more stable relative to analogous molecules from non-fused cells. The present invention further provides novel cell fusions or cell hybrids having a pattern of cell surface markers unique relative to the at least two cells which fuse together to generate the cell. These cell markers are useful in selecting particular cell hybrids and as proprietary tags.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne generalement le domaine du genie tissulaire, et en particulier une methode permettant de generer du tissu approprie a une utilisation dans un remplacement tissulaire et/ou dans une therapie de rajeunissement tissulaire, et/ou en tant que source d'agents therapeutiques ou diagnostiques derives de cellules, y compris des proteines et des hormones. Plus particulierement, l'invention concerne l'utilisation de techniques de fusion cellulaire faisant appel a une fusion cellulaire de cellules uniques, de cellules de petite taille ou de cellules de grande taille, pour generer du tissu ou des cellules utiles pour un remplacement tissulaire et/ou pour une therapie de rajeunissement tissulaire, pour une grande variete d'organes et de parties du corps. Le tissu ou les cellules obtenus peuvent egalement secreter ou generer une grande variete de cytokines, d'enzymes, d'hormones, et analogues, presentant des proprietes ameliorees ou plus efficaces que des molecules analogues produites a partir de cellules non fusionnees. L'invention concerne egalement un appareil presentant des aspects commandes par un moyen de traitement de donnees, permettant de faciliter la fusion d'une paire de cellules. De cette paire de cellules, au moins une cellule peut etre une cellule mure, ou peut effectuer une differenciation ou se

developper pour donner une cellule mure. L'invention concerne encore des molecules isolees, notamment des cytokines, des recepteurs, des anticorps, des hormones, des proteines du stress, des enzymes et des glycoproteines, notamment des mucines, des lectines, des heparane sulfates derives de cellules fusionnees. Ces molecules peuvent etre caracterisees en ce qu'elles presentent des motifs de glycosylation modifiees, des modifications post-translationnelles modifiees, une activite superieure ainsi qu'une efficacite et qu'une stabilite superieure a celle de molecules analogues provenant de cellules non fusionnees. L'invention concerne de nouvelles formes cellulaires fusionnees, ou de nouveaux hybrides cellulaires presentant un motif de marqueurs de surface cellulaire unique par rapport a au moins deux cellules fusionnant entre elles, pour generer ladite cellule. Ces marqueurs cellulaires sont utiles dans le selection d'hybrides cellulaires particuliers, et en tant que marqueurs de propriete.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20031211 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20040226 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... sequence from a number of pulse sequences stored in the memory 32. The pre-programmed **pulse sequences** would be stored in a look up **table** (LUT), or the like, in accordance with the **field** applied to obtain the desired response. It will be appreciated that this information may need

...
? t25/5, k/30, 36-37, 39, 43

25/5, K/30 (Item 30 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349: PCT FULLTEXT

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01071623 **Image available**

ELECTROFUSION OF CELLS AND APPARATUS THEREFORE

ELECTROFUSION DE CELLULES ET APPAREIL A CET EFFET

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 2003102125 A1 20031211 (WO 03102125)

Application: WO 2003AU660 20030530 (PCT/WO AU0300660)

Priority Application: US 2002384882 20020531; US 2002387284 20020607; AU 20023078 20020619; AU 2002951223 20020905; AU 2002951222 20020905

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW (EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE

SI SK TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: C12M-001/42

International Patent Class: C12N-005/12; C12N-005/16; C12N-005/28;

C12N-013/00; A61K-048/00; A61K-035/54

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20046

English Abstract

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for fusing first and second cells. In particular, the method includes positioning the first and second cells between two electrodes (35) in a fluid filled container (40) using a pipette system (33), with the first and second cells being held separated from each electrode. Once this has been achieved a current having a predetermined waveform is applied to the electrodes (35) to generate a predetermined electric field thereby causing the cells to fuse.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un procede et un appareil de fusion d'une premiere cellule et d'une deuxieme cellule. Ledit procede consiste en particulier a placer les deux cellules entre deux electrodes (35) dans un recipient (40) rempli d'un liquide a l'aide d'un systeme (33) de pipettes, les deux cellules etant maintenues separees des electrodes. Cela etant, on applique aux electrodes (35) un courant de forme d'onde predeterminee creant un champ electrique predetermine qui entraine la fusion des cellules.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20031211 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20040226 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... sequence from a number of pulse sequences stored in the memory 32. The pre-programmed **pulse sequences** would be stored in a look up **table** (LUT), or the like, in accordance with the **field** applied to obtain the desired response. It will be appreciated that this information may need ...

25/5,K/36 (Item 36 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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01025702

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR INFORMATION SIGNAL CODING USING COMBINATORIAL AND HUFFMAN CODES

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME POUR LE CODAGE DE SIGNAL D'INFORMATION A BASE DE CODES COMBINATOIRES ET DE HUFFMAN

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200354860 A1 20030703 (WO 0354860)
Application: WO 2002US39022 20021121 (PCT/WO US0239022)
Priority Application: US 200115871 20011212
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
RU SC SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G10L-019/14
International Patent Class: G10L-019/04; G10L-019/12; H04N-005/95
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7931

English Abstract

The invention provides a method of coding an information signal. An information signal is represented by a sequence of pulses. A plurality of pulse parameters are determined based on the sequence of pulses including a non-zero pulse parameter corresponding to a number of non-zero pulse positions in the sequence of pulses. The non-zero pulse parameter is coded using a variable-length codeword.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede relatif au codage de signal d'information represente par une sequence d'impulsions. On determine plusieurs parametres d'impulsion en fonction de la sequence d'impulsions, y compris un parametre d'impulsion non nulle correspondant a un certain nombre de positions d'impulsion non nulle dans la sequence d'impulsions. Le parametre d'impulsion non nulle est code par le biais d'un mot de code de longueur variable.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20030703 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20030731 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... invention, the case of m
8 and n = 80 may be considered. For this example, **Table 2** shows the various combinations of non-zero **positions** (S_n), **pulse locations** (S_p), **pulse magnitudes** (S_m), and **pulse signs** (S_s). Also in the **table** are the bit **field** lengths for each of the respective

combinations, length of the coded non-zero pulse parameter...

25/5,K/37 (Item 37 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01014214 **Image available**

ARRHYTHMIC PULSE SEQUENCE FOR SONIC DISTANCE MEASUREMENT
SEQUENCE D'IMPULSIONS ARYTHMIQUE POUR MESURER UNE DISTANCE SONORE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200343920 A1 20030530 (WO 0343920)

Application: WO 2002US32907 20021015 (PCT/WO US0232907)

Priority Application: DE 10156043 20011115

Designated States: CN JP US

Main International Patent Class: B66B-003/02

International Patent Class: B66B-001/34

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7560

English Abstract

A position detecting device for detecting the position of an object (12) movable along a predetermined path of movement, comprising a signal transmission medium (13) extending along the path of movement, a signal generator (15) movable together with said movable object (12), by means of which a signal can be coupled into the signal transmission medium (13), at least one signal receiver (29, 33) at an extraction location in an end portion of said path of movement, a signal propagation time measuring means (35, 37) adapted to determine the signal propagation time between coupling location and extraction location (45), wherein the signal generator (15) is designed to deliver a periodically repeating signal pulse sequence (Fig. 2) in which the time intervals between consecutive signal pulses are different for each pair of consecutive signal pulses each, the period duration of the repetitive signal pulse sequence is greater than the maximum signal propagation time with maximum interval between coupling location and extraction location, and the time intervals between consecutive signal pulses are shorter than the maximum signal propagation time.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un dispositif servant a detection la position d'un objet (12) mobile sur une trajectoire de deplacement determinee. Ce dispositif comprend les elements suivants : un dispositif de transmission de signaux (13) s'etendant le long de la trajectoire ; un generateur (15) de signaux se deplacant avec l'objet (12) mobile, au moyen duquel un signal est couple au dispositif de transmission de signaux (13) ; au

moins un recepteur (29, 33) de signaux en position d'extraction dans une partie terminale de la trajectoire ; un dispositif (35, 37) de mesure du temps de propagation des signaux concu pour determiner le temps de propagation d'un signal entre la position de couplage et la position d'extraction (45). Le generateur (15) de signaux est concu pour fournir une sequence d'impulsions de signaux se repetant regulierement (fig. 2), sequence dans laquelle les intervalles entre des impulsions de signaux consecutives sont differentes pour chaque couple d'impulsions de signaux consecutives. La duree de la sequence d'impulsions de signaux repetitive depasse le temps de propagation de signal maximum avec des intervalles maximaux entre la position de couplage et la position d'extraction. Les intervalles de temps entre les impulsions de signaux consecutives sont inferieurs au temps de propagation de signal maximum.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20030530 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20030925 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... 17.7 ms

and 12 17.5 nis

6 and 1 17.3 ins

This **table** reveals that the time **intervals** between adjacent **pulses**, between which **pulses** are missing, are different for each **pulse location**. Even if only part of the **pulse sequence** arrives at the respective signal receiver 29 and 33, respectively, it is possible to determine...

25/5,K/39 (Item 39 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00982403 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR WAVEFORM PROCESSING

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE TRAITEMENT D'UNE FORME D'ONDE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200312464 A1 20030213 (WO 0312464)

Application: WO 2002US23483 20020724 (PCT/WO US0223483)

Priority Application: US 2001917477 20010727

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G01R-019/25
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
 Detailed Description
 Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 4643

English Abstract

A data reduction circuit serves as a post-processor for digitized **waveform** data, providing reduced **data sets** for subsequent processing. Preferably, the data reduction circuit receives one or more potentially long **sequences** of digital **waveform** data and provides as output sets of sequence numbers corresponding to transitions in the digitized waveforms. In this manner, a processor concerned with the **location** of **waveform** transitions is relieved from the burden of processing the sequences just to identify the transition points. In some embodiments, the data reduction circuit cooperates with a waveform digitizer that produces digitized sequences of comparator waveforms in a laser-based measuring circuit. Transition points in the digitized waveform correspond to return reflections of emitted laser pulses and may be used to identify laser pulse flight time. Thus, reporting only sequence numbers for the waveform transition points greatly reduces the amount of data transferred to a distance-calculating processor.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un circuit de reduction de donnees utilise en tant que programme d'adaptation pour des donnees de forme d'onde numerisees pour produire des ensembles de donnees reduites devant etre traitees ulterieurement. De preference, le circuit de reduction de donnees recoit une ou plusieurs sequences de donnees de forme d'onde numeriques potentiellement longues, puis il produit des ensembles de numeros de sequence correspondant a des transitions dans les formes d'onde numerisees. Ainsi, un processeur destine a l'emplacement des transitions de forme d'onde n'a plus besoin de traiter les sequences pour identifier les points de transition. Dans certains modes de realisation, le circuit de reduction de donnees fonctionne conjointement avec un numeriseur de forme d'onde qui produit des sequences numerisees de formes d'onde de comparaison dans un circuit de telemetrie par laser. Des points de transition dans la forme d'onde numerisee correspondent a des reflexions de retour d'impulsions laser emises; ils peuvent etre utilises pour identifier la duree de trajet de l'impulsion laser. Ainsi, le report des numeros de sequence pour les points de transitions de forme d'onde uniquement reduit considerablement la quantite de donnees transferees vers un processeur de calcul de distance.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20030213 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20030501 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

English Abstract

A data reduction circuit serves as a post-processor for digitized **waveform** data, providing reduced **data sets** for subsequent processing. Preferably, the data reduction circuit receives one or more potentially long **sequences** of digital **waveform** data and provides as output sets of sequence numbers corresponding to transitions in the digitized waveforms. In this manner, a processor concerned with the **location** of **waveform** transitions is relieved from the burden of processing the sequences just to identify the transition...

25/5,K/43 (Item 43 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00877100 **Image available**

A TDD FRAMING METHOD FOR PHYSICAL LAYER OF A WIRELESS SYSTEM
UN PROCEDE DE TRAMES DUPLEX A REPARTITION DANS LE TEMPS (DRT) POUR LA
COUCHE PHYSIQUE D'UN SYSTEME SANS FIL

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200211317 A1 20020207 (WO 0211317)

Application: WO 2000CN165 20000620 (PCT/WO CN0000165)

Priority Application: WO 2000CN165 20000620

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04B-007/26

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4832

English Abstract

A TDD framing method for physical layer of a wireless system, wherein each frame comprises a plurality of burst structures of DPCH and at least a burst structure of CCPCH. Each of the said plurality of burst structures of DPCH can be allocated to either uplink or downlink and comprises a plurality of time slots, the number of the said time slots can be determined by the number of pulses of a LA code, the said time slot length varies with the variation of the pulse interval of the said LA code, while each time slot can be modulated with selected orthogonal spread spectrum codes. The said burst structure of CCPCH is allocated to downlink in the even/odd frames and to uplink in the odd/even frames. The present method can greatly reduce the ACI, the requirement for the number of spreading codes, as well as the requirement for the lengths of the spreading codes in a wireless system. At the same time, it can ideally support mobile IP services.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede de trames DRT pour la couche physique d'un systeme sans fil, dans lequel chaque trame comporte une pluralite de structure de paquets de canaux physiques dedies et au moins une structure de paquets de canaux physiques a commande commune. Chacune de ladite pluralite de structures de paquets de canaux physiques dedies peut etre allouee soit a une liaison ascendante soit a une liaison descendante et comporte une pluralite de creneaux de temps, le nombre desdits creneaux de temps pouvant etre determine par le nombre d'impulsions de code de zone etendue, ladite longueur de creneaux de temps varie avec la variation de l'intervalles d'impulsions dudit code de zone etendue, tandis que chaque creneau de temps peut etre module par des codes a spectre etale orthogonaux. Ladite structure de paquets de canaux physiques a commande commune est allouee a la liaison descendante dans des trames paires/impaires et a la liaison ascendante dans des trames impaires/paires. Le procede de l'invention peut reduire considerablement le brouillage par les cellules adjacentes, le besoin en nombre de codes etales, ainsi que le besoin de longueurs des codes etales dans un systeme sans fil. Dans le meme temps, il peut supporter de maniere ideale des services IP mobiles.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020207 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20020328 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Correction 20020502 Corrections of entry in Section 1: under (22) replace "20 July 2000 (20.07.00)" by "20 June 2000 (20.06.00)"

Republication 20020502 A1 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the number of usable orthogonal carrier frequencies, system bandwidth and system maximal information rate, the **intervals** between these basic **pulses** on time axis are various, and coding just utilizes the dissimilarity of **pulse positions** and orders of **pulses** ' polarities. Hereinafter such codes will be called LA codes or LA-CDMA codes, which have the same meaning.

2

Table I shows a primary LA-CDMA code with 17 **pulses** with its corresponding sequence of 17 time slots with different lengths.

Table, I Primary LA...

? t25/5,k/44-49

25/5,K/44 (Item 44 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00861830 **Image available**

**A FRAMING METHOD AND THE SYNCHRONOUS WIRELESS SYSTEM THEREWITH
PROCEDE DE TRAMAGE ET SYSTEME HERTZIEN SYNCHRONE ASSOCIE**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200195515 A1 20011213 (WO 0195515)

Application: WO 2000CN137 20000605 (PCT/WO CN0000137)

Priority Application: WO 2000CN137 20000605

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ

TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04B-001/707

International Patent Class: H04J-013/02

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5706

English Abstract

A framing method and the synchronous wireless system therewith, wherein the method includes the steps of: Partitioning the data stream into frames according to the frame length, in which the number of sub-frame in each frame can be determined by the periodicity of selected LA codes. Forming each sub-frame by a plurality of time slots, in which the number of the said time slots can be determined by the number of pulses of the said LA codes, and the said time slot length varies with the variation of the pulse interval of the said LA codes. And filling in each time slot by modulation with the selected orthogonal spread spectrum codes. Different base stations from different, nearby cells shall be assigned different LA-CDMA codes so that adjacent cell interference can be reduced. While in nearby cells, The same spreading code can be assigned. Therefore greatly reduce requirement for the number of spreading codes, as well as the requirement for the lengths of the spreading codes.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede de tramage et le systeme hertzien synchrone associe, le procede consistant a realiser une partition du flux de donnees en trames selon la longueur de trame, et dans lequel le nombre de sous-trames dans chaque trame peut etre determine par la periodicite de codes de grande zone (LA) selectionnes, a former chaque sous-trame au moyen de plusieurs intervalles de temps (TS), ces intervalles pouvant etre determines par le nombre d'impulsions des codes LA, et a remplir chaque intervalle de temps par modulation au moyen de codes par etalement

de spectre orthogonaux choisis. On attribue a differentes stations de base, differentes de cellules voisines, des codes LA-AMCR differentes de facon a reduire l'interference de cellules voisines, alors qu'on attribue le meme code par etalement aux cellules voisines. Ceci permet de reduire de maniere importante le nombre de codes par etalement utilises ainsi que les longueurs de ces codes.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20011213 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20020214 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the number of usable orthogonal carrier frequencies, system bandwidth and system maximal information rate, the **intervals** between these basic **pulses** on time axis are various, and coding just utilizes the dissimilarity of **pulse positions** and orders of **pulses** ' polarities. Hereinafter such codes will be called LA codes or LA-CDMA codes, which have the same meaning.

Table 1 shows a primary LA-CDMA code with 16 **pulses** with its corresponding sequence of 16 time slots with different lengths.

Table 1 Primary LA...

25/5,K/45 (Item 45 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00850545 **Image available**

REDUCTION OF MOTION ARTIFACT IN NMR IMAGES USING SPHERICAL NAVIGATOR SIGNALS

REDUCTION DES ARTEFACTS DE DEPLACEMENT DANS DES IMAGES OBTENUES PAR RESONANCE MAGNETIQUE NUCLEAIRE GRACE A L'UTILISATION DE SIGNAUX DE NAVIGATEUR SPHERIQUES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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MANDUCA Armando, 7023 Indigo Court, N.W., Rochester, MN 55901, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

GRIMM Roger, 109 Meadow Run Drive SW, Rochester, MN 55902, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

WELCH Edward B, 2219 Chardonnay Ln. NW, Rochester, MN 55901, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200184173 A2-A3 20011108 (WO 0184173)

Application: WO 2001US12355 20010416 (PCT/WO US0112355)

Priority Application: US 2000199854 20000426; US 2000210929 20000612

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G01R-033/565

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6949

English Abstract

A series of fMRI image frames are acquired along with interleaved navigator signals. The navigator signals are acquired while three orthogonal readout gradients are applied such that a spherical surface is sampled in k-space. The navigator signals are analyzed to measure subject rotational and translational motion during the scan.

French Abstract

Selon l'invention, une serie d'images obtenues par imagerie par resonance magnetique fonctionnelle sont saisies en meme temps que des signaux de navigateur imbriques. Les signaux de navigateur sont saisis tandis que trois gradients de sortie orthogonaux sont appliques de sorte qu'une surface spherique soit echantillonnee dans l'espace k. Les signaux de navigateur sont analyses pour permettre la mesure du deplacement en rotation et en translation du sujet pendant le balayage.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20011108 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Search Rpt 20020314 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20020314 A3 With international search report.

Examination 20020404 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... sets

from which a corresponding series of images may be reconstructed;
c) interleaving with the **series** of NIVIR imaging **pulse sequences** a **series** NIVIR navigator signal **pulse sequences**, each navigator signal **pulse sequence** being associated with a **data set** and including the application of three orthogonal magnetic **field** gradients during the readout of its NIVIR navigator signal such that a resulting NIVIR navigator...

25/5,K/46 (Item 46 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00759605

METHOD OF MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

PROCEDE D'IMAGERIE PAR RESONANCE MAGNETIQUE

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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BJORNERUD Atle, Nycomed Imaging AS, N-0401 Oslo, NO, NO (Residence), NO
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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200072032 A1 20001130 (WO 0072032)

Application: WO 2000GB1963 20000522 (PCT/WO GB0001963)

Priority Application: GB 9911937 19990521; GB 20007869 20000331

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility
model) DM DZ EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH
GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KR (utility model) KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK
(utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G01R-033/28

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5689

English Abstract

A method of interventional or intraoperative MRI wherein an invasive device is inserted into the vasculature of a human or non human animal (e.g. mammalian, avian or reptilian) body or through vascularised tissue in said body and an MR image of at least a part of said body containing said device is generated, the improvement comprising administering a contrast agent into the vasculature of said body either by direct injection of the contrast agent through said device or by i.v. injection of the contrast agent directly into the patient whereby to facilitate visualisation of said device in said image.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede d'IRM interventionnelle ou peroperatoire au cours duquel un dispositif effractif est introduit dans le systeme vasculaire de l'organisme humain ou animal (p. ex. mammifere, avien ou reptilien), ou a travers un tissu vascularise de cet organisme, et une image RM d'au moins une partie de l'organisme contenant ce dispositif est genereee. L'amelioration reside dans l'administration d'un agent de contraste dans le systeme vasculaire de l'organisme soit par injection directe de l'agent de contraste a travers le dispositif ou par injection intraveineuse de l'agent de contraste au patient, afin de faciliter la visualisation du dispositif dans l'image.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001130 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20010222 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... FFE). Table 1 shows the sequence parameters which were
kept constant for all experiments.

- 14

Table 1: Pulse sequence parameters for static in vivo
phantom imaging

Parameter Value

TR 15.4 ms

Slice thickness 0.7 mm

Field of view 140 x 140

Nmat 256 x 256

NEX 2

Flip angle 13 0...

25/5,K/47 (Item 47 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00759040 **Image available**

**IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR MONITORING THE PRESENCE/ABSENCE OF MEMBERS OF A
DEFINED SET**

**SYSTEME D'IDENTIFICATION POUR SURVEILLER LA PRESENCE/L'ABSENCE DES ELEMENTS
D'UN ENSEMBLE DEFINI**

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200072461 A1 20001130 (WO 0072461)

Application: WO 2000US13478 20000517 (PCT/WO US0013478)

Priority Application: US 99135452 19990521

Designated States: AE AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CR CU CZ EE GD GE HR HU ID IL
IN IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MA MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK SL TR
TT UA US UZ VN YU ZA

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04B-003/46

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 17565

English Abstract

A system (20) which allows multiple senders (18) to asynchronously

transmit identification codes via a common communication channel to enable a central monitor (22) to identify the presence (or absence) of each sender within the monitor's detection zone. Each sender is configured to repeatedly transmit a uniquely encoded identification frame. A frame, in accordance with the invention, is comprised of pulses spaced to minimize pulse collisions and configured to tolerate occasional collisions without impairing the monitor's ability to separately identify each transmitting sender. The identification frame comprises active intervals spaced by inactive intervals.

French Abstract

Cette invention se rapporte a un systeme (20) qui permet a des emetteurs multiples (18) de transmettre en mode asynchrone des codes d'identification via un canal de communication commun, pour qu'un moniteur central (22) puisse identifier la presence (ou l'absence) de chaque emetteur a l'interieur de la zone de detection du moniteur. Chaque emetteur est configure pour transmettre de facon repetees une trame d'identification a codage unique. Selon cette invention, une trame se compose d'impulsions espacees pour reduire au minimum les collisions des impulsions et concues pour tolerer des collisions occasionnelles sans affecter la capacite du moniteur a identifier separement chaque emetteur. La trame d'identification comprend des intervalles actifs separees par des intervalles inactifs.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001130 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20010222 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... module 220 is awaiting arrival of a next pulse from receiver 204. When the next **pulse** arrives, the next ID **interval** (or **pulse position**) **data set** is read from the repertoire file storage 224 and transferred to the file 226. The...

25/5,K/48 (Item 48 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00733935 **Image available**

FREQUENCY OFFSET DIFFERENTIAL PULSE POSITION MODULATION

MODULATION A POSITION DIFFERENTIELLE D'IMPULSIONS A DECALAGE DE FREQUENCE

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, US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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MANCUSI Michael, 658 Island Place, Redwood City, CA 94065, US

Legal Representative:

LUFTMAN Douglas B, Fenwick & West LLP, Two Palo Alto Square, Palo Alto, CA 94306, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200046922 A1 20000810 (WO 0046922)

Application: WO 2000US3240 20000208 (PCT/WO US0003240)

Priority Application: US 99119225 19990208

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU

LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG
UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H03J-007/00

International Patent Class: H03K-007/04

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10299

English Abstract

A frequency offset differential pulse position modulation scheme is used to transmit data between computing devices (105A, 105B) within a wireless network system (100). The differential pulse position modulation component of the scheme provides relative immunity to interference for the system (100) by utilizing a blanking time between pulse positions, which is large enough to allow the interference between frequency offset-differential pulse position modulation pulses to subside. The frequency offset component of the scheme enables the system (100) to utilize multiple frequency channels to achieve higher data rate. Utilizing a time offset between the frequency channels reduces the blanking time, thereby increasing the amount of data that can be transmitted with a set period of time.

French Abstract

Selon cette invention, on utilise un schema de modulation a position differentielle d'impulsions a decalage de frequence pour transmettre des donnees entre plusieurs dispositifs de calcul (105A, 105B) a l'interieur d'un systeme de reseau sans fil (100). Dans ce schema, le composant de modulation a position differentielle d'impulsions rend le systeme (100) relativement invulnérable aux interferences, et ce grace au recours a un intervalle de suppression entre les positions d'impulsions suffisamment long pour que l'interference entre les impulsions de modulation a position differentielle d'impulsions a decalage de frequence s'affaiblisse. Dans ce schema, le composant a decalage de frequence permet au systeme (100) d'utiliser des canaux de frequence pour atteindre un debit de donnees plus eleve. L'utilisation d'un decalage dans le temps entre les canaux de frequence reduit l'intervalle de suppression et permet ainsi d'augmenter la quantite de donnees pouvant etre transmises pendant une periode determinee.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000810 A1 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the **fields** searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of **data base** and, where practicable, search terms used)

EAST

search terms: **pulse position** modulation, frequency, channel, transmission or transmit

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category* Citation of...

25/5,K/49 (Item 49 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00731867 **Image available**

SYSTEM FOR TESTING REAL AND SIMULATED VERSIONS OF AN INTEGRATED CIRCUIT
SYSTEMES DE TEST DE VERSIONS REELLES ET SIMULEES D'UN CIRCUIT INTEGRE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Barnes Road, Portland, OR 97229, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200045188 A1 20000803 (WO 0045188)
Application: WO 2000US58 20000103 (PCT/WO US0000058)
Priority Application: US 99240181 19990129

Designated States: JP KR

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G01R-031/28

International Patent Class: G06F-011/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8971

English Abstract

A system (10) for testing both simulated and real versions of an integrated circuit (IC) (16) includes an IC simulator (40), a simulator manager (42), an IC tester (14), and a tester manager (46). The IC simulator (40) simulates response of the IC (16) to a set of simulated IC input signals by producing a set of simulated IC output signals. The simulator manager (42), programmed by a user-supplied test bench (20) file, provides the simulated IC input signals to the simulator (40) during the simulation. During the simulation, the simulator manager (42) also generates a set of waveform data sequences, each representing periodically sampled values of a corresponding one of the simulated IC input and output signals. The IC tester (14) includes a separate channel (24) corresponding to each real IC input and output signal. The tester manager (46) converts the waveform data sequence corresponding to each simulated IC input and output signal to a separate set of instructions provided as input to a corresponding one of the IC tester channels (24). When testing the real IC (16), each IC tester channel (24) corresponding to a real IC input signal responds to its input instructions by generating and supplying to the IC (16) an input signal having the sequence of values indicated by the waveform data sequence representing the corresponding simulated IC input signal. Each IC tester channel (24) corresponding to an IC output signal responds to its input instructions by periodically sampling the corresponding IC output signal to determine whether the IC output signal has the sequence of values indicated by the waveform data sequence representing the corresponding simulated IC output signal.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un systeme (10) de test de versions reelles et simulees d'un circuit integre (16), ce systeme comprenant un simulateur (40), un gestionnaire (42) de simulateur, un testeur (14) de circuit integre et un gestionnaire (46) de test. Le simulateur (40) simule la reponse du circuit integre (16) a un ensemble de signaux d'entree simules en produisant un ensemble de signaux de sortie simules du circuit integre. Le gestionnaire (42) du simulateur, programme par un fichier de banc (20) de test alimente par un utilisateur, envoie les signaux d'entree simules au simulateur (40) pendant la simulation. Lors de la simulation, le gestionnaire (42) du simulateur genere egalement un ensemble de sequences de donnees de formes d'ondes, chacune representant des valeurs echantillonnees periodiquement d'une valeur correspondante des signaux d'entree et de sortie simules. Le testeur (14) comprend un canal (24) separe correspondant a chaque signal d'entree et de sortie reel. Le gestionnaire (46) de testeur convertit la sequence de donnees d'onde de forme correspondant a chaque signal d'entree et de sortie simule a un ensemble separe d'instructions genere sous forme d'entree a l'un des canaux (24) testeurs correspondants. Lors du test du circuit integre (16) reel, chaque canal (24) testeur correspondant a un signal d'entree reel, reagit aux instructions d'entree en generant et en envoyant au circuit integre (16) un signal d'entree ayant la sequence de valeurs indiquees par la sequence de donnees de forme d'onde representant le signal d'entree simule correspondant. Chaque canal testeur (24) correspondant a un signal de sortie de circuit integre reagit a ses instructions d'entree en echantillonnant periodiquement le signal de sortie correspondant de facon a determiner si le signal de sortie du circuit integre possede la sequence de valeurs indiquees par la sequence de donnees de forme d'onde representant le signal de sortie simule correspondant.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000803 A1 With international search report.
Publication 20000803 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.
Examination 20001005 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... manager for each input or output signal of IC 16. Tester manager 46 then invokes **database** program 44 to acquire the **waveform** data **sequence** for each IC input or output signal.

Tester manager 46 processes the **VALUE** and **DIR fields** of each **waveform** data **sequence** corresponding to each cycle of the test to produce a set of algorithmic instructions for...

...data

for each IC output signal from tester channels 24 and writes it into **TFAIL fields** of the **waveform** data **sequences** representing the corresponding simulated output signals via **database** program 44.

When the user thereafter invokes debug/display manager 50 and indicates which waveforms...by the waveform data was sampled. Tester manager 46 then reads the **VALUE** and **DIR field** of the **waveform** , data **sequence** for the first test cycle

(step 100). For each signal represented by the **waveform** data **sequence** tester manager 46 employs a look up **table** to convert the VALUE, DIR and TIMESET data into the first vector of the vector...
? t25/5,k/52,56-57,61

25/5,K/52 (Item 52 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00512840 **Image available**
APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR HYBRID EXCITED LINEAR PREDICTION SPEECH ENCODING
APPAREIL ET PROCEDURE DE CODAGE DE LA PAROLE PAR PREDICTION LINEAIRE A
EXCITATION HYBRIDE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

LERNOUT & HAUSPIE SPEECH PRODUCTS N V,

Inventor(s):

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FERAHOUI Mohand,
VAN COMPERNOLLE Dirk,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9944192 A1 19990902

Application: WO 99IB392 19990225 (PCT/WO IB9900392)

Priority Application: US 9831522 19980227

Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G10L-009/14

Publication Language: French

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10378

English Abstract

A method is given of encoding a speech signal using analysis-by-synthesis to perform a flexible selection of the excitation waveforms in combination with an efficient bit allocation. This approach yields improved speech quality compared to other methods at similar bit rates.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede permettant de coder un signal vocal en utilisant l'analyse par synthese pour realiser une selection souple des formes d'ondes d'excitation et dans le meme temps, une affectation efficace des bits. Cette approche permet d'obtenir une qualite de parole comparable a celle obtenue par d'autres procedes a debits binaires similaires.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... first single waveform, and to the sparse relative positions allowed 1 5 to subsequent single **waveforms** in the excitation **sequence**. The sparse relative positions are stored in a different **table** for each single **waveform**. As a result, the **position** of each single **waveform** is constrained by the positions of the previous ones, so that positions of single waveforms...

25/5,K/56 (Item 56 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00464712 **Image available**

PORTABLE FUNCTIONAL ELECTRICAL STIMULATION (FES) SYSTEM FOR UPPER OR LOWER
EXTREMITY APPLICATIONS

SYSTEME DE STIMULATION ELECTRIQUE FONCTIONNELLE (SEF) PORTABLE DESTINE A
UNE APPLICATION SUR LES EXTREMITES INFERIEURES OU SUPERIEURES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SHRINERS HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN,

Inventor(s):

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MCGEE Brian,
DOUGLAS John,
BETZ Randal R,
IGNATOSKI Michael,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9855177 A1 19981210

Application: WO 98US10621 19980605 (PCT/WO US9810621)

Priority Application: US 97870192 19970606

Designated States: JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: A61N-001/08

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9313

English Abstract

A functional electrical stimulation system for generating a data file storing stimulation patterns that can be provided to a stimulator, is described. The system includes a host computer (12) system for producing a data structure or data file that describes the patterns, and a portable stimulator (14) that uses the data structure or data file applies electrical pulses to electrodes (18) carried by a patient (20). The host computer system and the stimulator system each have a memory storing a table having control, and pattern generation information with indexes into a table that separately stores electrode characterization data for each electrode used by the portable stimulator.

French Abstract

Cette invention concerne un systeme de stimulation electrique fonctionnelle, lequel permet de generer un fichier de donnees servant a stocker des diagrammes de stimulation que l'on envoie au stimulateur. Ce systeme comprend un ordinateur hote (12) qui va produire une structure de donnees ou un fichier de donnees decrivant les diagrammes, ainsi qu'un stimulateur portable (14) qui va utiliser cette structure ou ce fichier de donnees afin d'appliquer des impulsions a des electrodes (18) fixees sur le patient (20). L'ordinateur hote et le systeme possedent chacun une memoire de stockage d'une table qui contient des informations de commande et de generation de diagrammes, ainsi que des indices dans une table qui contient separement des donnees de caracterisation d'electrode pour chacune des electrodes utilisees par le stimulateur portable.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the patterned branches should

be.

The next table in the file 300 is the Tic table 310.

The Tic table contains data used to provide pulse shapes and duration for the stimulation pulses. The Tic table contains a list of all Tics, inter-pulse intervals and current amplitude tables. The Tics contain the information required for stimulation. This information includes the pulse duration in microseconds stored in field 311a for each channel, an index into the IPI table in field 311b and an...

25/5,K/57 (Item 57 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00459165 **Image available**

UNIVERSAL EPISTEMOLOGICAL MACHINE (A.K.A. ANDROID)
MACHINE EPISTEMOLOGIQUE UNIVERSELLE (ANDROIDE A.K.A.)

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

DATIG William E,

Inventor(s):

DATIG William E,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9849629 A1 19981105

Application: WO 98US8527 19980427 (PCT/WO US9808527)

Priority Application: US 97847230 19970501; US 97876378 19970616; US
9833676 19980303

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US
UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN
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Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 265553

English Abstract

A universal epistemological machine (U.M.) enables arbitrary synthetic forms of existence (that is, thinking machines) known as androids, which know and perceive the world as do human beings. The U.M. embodies transformations of an extended existential universe of human being, and comprises means for transforming, representing, embodying, translating and realizing a plurality of universal forms. These universal forms comprise universal objects in the form of physical embodiments of universal knowledge structures. The U.M. comprises a plurality of epistemic instances comprising the universal objects and universal transformations of those universal objects, expressed in a universal grammar, which allows all human knowledge to be enabling media for the U.M.

French Abstract

Une machine epistemologique universelle (M.U.) permet de creer des formes de vie synthetiques arbitraires (c'est-a-dire des machines pensantes) connues sous le nom d'androides qui connaissent et percoivent

le monde comme le font les etre humains. La M.U. integre des transformations d'un univers existentiel etendu d'etres humains et comprend des moyens permettant de transformer, représenter, intégrer, traduire et réaliser une pluralité de formes universelles. Ces formes universelles comprennent des objets universels se présentant sous forme de représentations physiques de structures de connaissances universelles. La M.U. comprend une pluralité d'instances épistémiques comprenant ces objets universels et les transformation universelles de ces objets universels, exprimées dans une grammaire universelle qui permet à toute la connaissance humaine d'être un support d'intégration pour la M.U.

25/5,K/61 (Item 61 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00418226 **Image available**

INKJET PRINT HEAD FOR PRODUCING VARIABLE VOLUME DROPLETS OF INK
TETE D'IMPRESSION A JET D'ENCRE PRODUISANT DES GOUTTELETTES D'ENCRE DE
VOLUME VARIABLE

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13726

English Abstract

A drop on demand inkjet printer according to the present invention comprises a piezoelectric inkjet print head (20) having a transducer (4) mechanically coupled to an ink channel (16), wherein the electrical actuation of the ink channel transducer results in the expulsion of a drop of ink from an ink channel orifice (12). The volume of the expelled drop of ink can be selectively varied by controlling the number of electrical signal pulses utilized to drive the print head transducer. Changes in the drop speed of the expelled ink drops can be regulated by modifying the amplitude of the electrical signal pulses. The signal pulses are preferably operated near or at the resonant frequency of the ink channel. When expelling larger drops of ink, the amplitude of the initial electrical signal pulses decreases initially, but increases beginning with a predetermined signal pulse. The amplitude of the electrical signal pulses can be increased throughout a burst series as well. The present invention also relates to an apparatus and method to generate cancellation pulses to cancel residual pressure waves in an ink channel. The present invention also can utilize unipolar switches to expel ink droplets in selected channels.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne une imprimante a jet d'encre produisant des gouttes a la demande. Cette imprimante comporte une tete piezo-electrique (20) d'impression a jet d'encre pourvue d'un transducteur (4) mecaniquement couple a un canal d'encre (16). En l'occurrence, l'actionnement electrique du transducteur du canal d'encre provoque l'expulsion d'une goutte d'encre d'un orifice (12) de canal d'encre. On peut faire varier le volume de la goutte d'encre expulsee en commandant le nombre d'impulsions de signal electrique utilisees pour exciter le transducteur de tete d'impression. Il est possible de reguler la vitesse des gouttes expulseees en agissant sur l'amplitude des impulsions du signal electrique. Les impulsions du signal sont de preference realisees a une frequence correspondant a la frequence de resonance du canal d'encre ou a une frequence voisine. Dans le cas de l'expulsion de gouttes d'encre plus grosses, l'amplitude des impulsions du signal electrique initial commence par diminuer, mais se remet a augmenter a partir d'une impulsion de signal specifique. L'amplitude des impulsions du signal electrique peut egalement croitre pendant toute une rafale d'impulsions. L'invention concerne en outre un appareil et un procede permettant d'annuler des impulsions pour annuler les ondes de pression residuelles dans un canal d'encre. Dans le cadre de l'invention, on peut aussi employer des commutateurs unipolaires pour expulser des gouttelettes d'encre dans des canaux selectionnes.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... represents the voltage or amplitude of the waveform at that particular x-coordinate. Each individual **waveform** -data point in the lookup **table** 152 corresponds to an (x, y) coordinate **location** on a desired **waveform** . For each burst **series** , the lookup **table** controller 150 outputs a stream of time-factor coordinates (x-coordinates) to the lookup table...

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25/5,K/68 (Item 68 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00276652 **Image available**

HORIZONTAL PULSE AUGMENTATION OF A VIDEO SIGNAL

AUGMENTATION DES IMPULSIONS HORIZONTALES D'UN SIGNAL VIDEO

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8103

English Abstract

Augmenting pulses ("a" in fig. 2) are added to the horizontal sync pulse intervals of a video signal to prevent a copy of the thus modified video signal from being satisfactorily displayed. The magnitude of the augmenting pulses is chosen so that the modified signal containing these pulses can be displayed without distortion. Then the modified video signal is recorded and then reproduced by a typical VCR (i.e., when the modified video signal is copied), attenuation of the augmenting pulses and the remaining portions of the horizontal sync pulse occurs (fig. 3) so that a television receiver cannot properly detect horizontal sync in the copied modified video signal, resulting in an unsatisfactory display.

French Abstract

Des impulsions d'augmentation ("a" dans fig. 2) sont ajoutees aux intervalles separant les impulsions de synchronisation horizontale d'un signal video afin d'empecher la representation satisfaisante de la copie d'un signal video ainsi modifie. L'amplitude de ces impulsions d'augmentation est choisie de facon que le signal modifie les contenant ne puisse etre reproduit sans distorsions. Lorsque le signal video modifie est enregistre puis reproduit par un magnetoscope usuel, (c.a.d., apres avoir ete copie), il se produit une attenuation des impulsions d'augmentation empechant la recepteur TV de detecter convenablement la synchronisation horizontale du signal video copie, d'ou une representation defectueuse.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... through tests on VCRs and television receivers from several manufacturers, These tests are presented in **Tables 1 and 2**, In each test, augmenting **pulses** in a particular 35 pattern were added to the horizontal sync **pulse intervals** of lines 24-255 of each **field**, The magnitude of the augmenting pulses was adjusted to be the largest value which did...

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